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Repairing

For a number of years we

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devoted exclusively to the re-

pairing of fine rugs, tapestry,

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to secure a perfect match and

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Numerous fine, valuable

rugs have been ruined and

turned to a rag by letting them

go, year after year, by just

having dust beaten out of

insure permanence of color.

HEARING GIVEN TO SUFFRAGISTS

Women from Equal Rights States Tell Senate Committee of Good Derived.

SPEECHES BY LAWMAKERS

Some Senators Declare Themselves in Favor of Constitutional Amendment Women Seek.

Congressmen from equal suffrage States and officers of the Woman's Federal Equality Association presented arguments to the Senate Committee on Suffrage at the hearing before the committee yesterday urging the necessity and stice of the proposed amendment to be Constitution of the United States afranchising the women of the coun-

try.
Senators Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, Senator Poindexter of Washing-ton, and Representative French of Idaton, and Representative French of Ida-ho were among the members of Con-gress to speak in favor of the amend-ment. They testified before the com-mittee that the granting of the ballot to the women of their States had bene-fited the States, and had neither caused the breaking up of homes nor the neglect of children. Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be heard next Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Charles Morton, of Washington, vice president of the Federal Association, introduced the sneakers. The committee

introduced the speakers. The committee room was filled with suffragists. Sen-ator Poindexter's detailed answer to the ator Pointexter's detailed answer to the arguments presented to the committee by the "antis" last Saturday, at which meeting Mr. Poindexter was present, was the feature of the hearing. Among the women who spoke were Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, corresponding secretary of the Federal Association, and Miss May

Good Results in West.

Mr. Poindexter testified that equal suf-Air. Foundexter testined that equal sui-frage had had good practical results in Washington. He stated that even the intellectuality shown by the "Antis" was a demonstration of the qualifiactions of women for the ballot. He maintained that equal suffrage was for the benefit of all the people and for the race, and of all the people and for the race, an that the suffragists were not working aply for themselves. Senator Poin-ter was several times applauded by suffragists in the course of his

speech.
The Washington Senator ridiculed the fear that suffrage would in any way in ferfere with woman's special duties. He concluded that women were as intel

said that women were as interligent, if not more so, than men, and
said that he regretted the tendency to
drag in "the sex question," which had
nothing to do with the case.

Mrs. Morton was the first to speak.
She said that the Federal Association
stood sponser for the resolutions for
constitutional amendment, introduced in nstitutional amendment, introduced in e Senate by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and in the House by Representa tive Mondell of Wyoming. A letter from mator Warren of Wyoming praising e results of the forty-fourth year of ual suffrage in his State, was then

Confident of Success.

Senator Chamberlain stated that there was no doubt as to the power of Con-sress to pass his resolution. He said that he hoped that the West would prove a good example to the "effete East." Senstor Lane and Representative French recommended the enfranchise-ment of women. Mrs. Colby made the losing argument. She stated that the point that the anti-suffragists have only point that the anti-sairagons have made is that the States would resent the passage of a resolution for womar suffrage by the Federal Congress.

impounding waters of the streams and other Federal regulation of waterways, was introduced by Senator Shivety of Indiana yesterday. The bill authorizes an expenditure of \$200,000 a year for the expenses of the commission. expenses of the commission.

on the subject of regulating navigable waters to prevent floods. It authorized an expenditure of not more than \$100,000 by the War Department, and the ex-amination and surveys of navigable streams in Indiana and the boundaries of the States, with a view of recommending public improvements of such water-ways to prevent floods.

Bill to Register Airships.

Another extension of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission was proposed yesterday in a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Penrose, which authorizes the Interstate Commerce Commission to regulate airships and provide a system of registration for them, and to require pilots to take out licenses.

One-cent Postage Bill Up.

Senator Penrose yesterday reintroduced his bill of the last session, providing for 1-cent postage on first-class mail matter.

"OFF THE OLD BLOCK."

to the days of the late Speaker Crisp. of Georgia, Speaker Clark called to the chair yesterday afternoon the son of Crisp, who is now a member of the House. Representative Crisp presided for a short time during the debate on the sundry civil bill, occupying the chair once held by the late Speaker, his father.

CONGRESS IN BRIEF. THE SENATE.

Met at noon. Suffragettes heard before Woman Suf-

rage Committee. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon introduces resolution to abrogate treatles with Great Britain bearing on canal question. Senate Republicans met in caucus. Finance Committee Democrats met

onsidered by Judiciary Committee Senator La Follette introduced const amendment providing that ten people of ten States may propose an amendment to the Constitution, and that it shall become a part thereof when ratified by a majority of the people in each of a majority of the States of the Adjourned till 2 o'clock Thursday.

THE HOUSE.

Met at noon. Resolution introduced and adopted in stituting contempt proceedings against Charles C. Glover for attacking Represen-tative Sims of Tennessee. Bill appropriating for expenses of extra

session and newly created Department of abor passed.

More than 100 private bills and resolu tions introduced Adjourned till today.

WILSON ASKS FUNDS TO FIGHT OPIUM EVII

Appropriation of \$20,000 Is Required to Continue Work Against Poppy Drug.

Governmental co-operation in the stamping out of the opium evil was strongly urged by President Wilson in special message to Congress yesterday. He transmitted a report by Secretary of State Bryan on the subject.

The message was as follows: "In transmitting the accompaning re-port from the Secretary of State, I most urge not only the immediat appropriation of the sum of \$20,000 which is asked, the absolute necessity for which is so apparent, but also the enactment of the requisite anti-drug legisla tion to which this government is pledged

internationally.

It is a source of gratification to personally, and it will always be, I am confident, a subject of gratification, to the nation, that this government, real-izing the extent of the opium and allied evils, should have initiated the worldwide movement toward their abolition definitely and successfully to concluthe work would be unthinkable, and I therefore trust that there may be no delay in the enactment of the desired legislation and the consequent mitigation, if not suppression, of the vice which has caused such world-wide mis-

ery and degradation."

The \$20,000 appropriation referred to for participation by the United States in the conference at The Hague for a final international decision regarding the opium cvil. The cradication of the traff fic in the poppy drug means an annua loss of \$50,000,000 revenue to the powers concerned and about \$550,000,000 annually

PROBE OF COFFEE CASE ASKED.

ways commission to be composed of seven men, four of whom shall be skilled engineers, to be appointed by the President, with power to investigate and report on methods for preventing floods, impounding waters of the streams and other Federal regulation of waterways.

xpenses of the commission. Senator Shively also introduced a bill of coffee, the coffee combine, upon the subject of regulating navigable suit against the alleged trust and the prosecution of Stelcken. The second resolution originally addressed to the Secretary of State was, upon the motion of Senator Lodge, corrected to read "to the President." It called for all possible data as to the requests for evidence made by foreign diplomats—Brazilian, occurse—as to the dropping of the prose-

Bids for Torpedo Bont Tender.

The Navy Department opened yester-day the only bid received for the construction of a torpedo boat tender to be known as the Melville. The New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., was the bidder, offering two prices, one of \$1,310,000, and the other of \$1,280,000. In the lower bid's terms, the government is to furnish the equipment for the machine, tool, and repair shops to be a feature of the new vessel. The Melville with have a displacement of 7,150 tons, and a speed of fifteen knots.

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"Onyx" Hosiery For Men, Women, and Children,

"Ground Gripper" The new and remarkable shoes for ten-

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der feet or weak insteps.

HOUSE INVOKES

Democrats Use Old Republican Gag Measure to Facilitate Sundry Civil Bill.

JEERS GREET PROPOSAL

Majority Refuses to Reprint in Record a Letter by Thomas Jefferson.

A lively partisan row was stirred u in the House of Representatives yesterday, in which the Republicans and Bull Moosers joined hands in assailing the

It was the old fight over "gag" rules A few years ago, when the Democrats were in the minority, it was their fa-vorite pastime to abuse the Cannon rules, especially those that gagged and other-wise rendered helpless the members who did not happen to be identified with the

rule providing for the consideration of the sundry civil bill, which was vetoed in the last Congress by President Tafa, and the Indian bill that failed through a filibuster engineered by Senator Fall of New Mexico. It was disclosed in debate that the rule was patterned after one drawn by Uncle Joe Cannon in a like one drawn by Unite Joe Cannon in a like emergency some sixteen years ago. When this fact was brought out by Repre-sentative Mann, the Republican leader, his followers jeered the Democrats and charged them with insincerity. Mr. Mann recalled that in 1919 the Democrats had a plank in their party platform decrying the Cannon rules. "I was just out in the lobby," declared Mr. Mann. "and was gazing at the statuette of the for mer. His features bore a broad grin. He recalled that not long ago you were denouncing procedure that he approved, and that today you are following it." and that today you are following it.

Mr. Mann said that he thought the rule was a pretty good one himself, and that he merely wanted to expose the gentlemen who formerly denounced just such measures as they had introduced "You are doing the same old thing in the same old way with the same old excuse," shouted Mr. Mann. Represen-tative Victor Murdock, the Bull Moose leader, jumped all over the gag rule and had a sharp spat with Representa-tive John J. Flizgerald, who had charge of the sundry civil and Indian bills. Mann Injecta Politica.

Prior to the racket over the rules, M: Mann injected politics into the discus-sion, Representative Willis of Ohio arose were suspicious because Mr. Willis was the member who tried a week or so age to have printed the article of William Randolph Hearst in which he denounced President Wilson as a free trader and a Federalist. The Democrats objected to the printing of the Jefferson letter whereupon the Republicans and Progressive members laughed uproariously. Mr. took occasion to suggest a pos Mann took occasion to suggest a pos-sible reconciliation between Mr. Hearst and the Democratic party. A Democratic member suggested that mentioning Hearst's name with that of Jefferson was "profanation."

"The Democrats are not afraid of Jefferson," said Mr. Mann. "He is They are afraid of Mr. Hearst. I suppose some day we'll hea other reconciliation, about as sin and Bryan. It will be a Hearst-Democratic affair this time." This remark brought a grin to the face of Speaker Clark, while members on both sides chuckled. Mr. Mann then followed with an eulogy of the Speaker that was approached by both sides.

lauded by both sides. Representative Campbell of Kansas, then went on to say that the House committees had not been named and the patronage was being withheld by the administration until after the tariff bill had been passed. "They want to hold you in line, and they know how to do it," remarked Mr. Campbell. "You better go 'long with your leaders or you'll get the worst of it."

The special rule was then passed by a strict party vote.

"First, whether such assault was made by said C. C. Glover upon the said Representative, Thetus W. Sims, and, if so, then:
"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C. Glover upon the said Representative, Thetus W. Sims, and, if so, then:
"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C. Glover upon the said Representative, Thetus W. Sims, and, if so, then:
"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C. Glover upon the said Representative, Thetus W. Sims, and, if so, then:
"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C. Glover upon the said Representative, Thetus W. Sims, and, if so, then:
"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C. Glover, to the end that the rights and the privileges of the House of Representative, Thetus W. Sims, and, if so, then:
"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C.

a strict party vote.

The sundry civil bill called up yester-day carries an appropriation of \$116,000,000 for various public works. It includes priation for the Department of Justice prohibiting the prosecution of labor prohibiting the prosecution of labor unions and co-operative associations of farmers. It was on account of this pro vision that former President Taft vetoes the sundry civil bill.

WILSON PREPARES FOR FIGHT. President Will Open Jury Reform Bill Campaign May 1.

President Wilson will go to New Jer sey to campaign for the passage of the jury reform bill on Thursday, May 1, it was announced at the White House

jury reform bill on Thursday, May 1, it was announced at the White House yesterday. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Tumulty, Senator Hughes, and a number of members of the New Jersey delegation.

Paterson, N. J., will be the first stop. The President will speak there on the evening of May 1, and at Jersey City on the evening of May 2. These will be the only two official utterances of the former Governor of New Jersey, but he will confer with a number of New Jerseyges on May 2 in an effort to pusht the bill through the special session of the State Legislature. New York will be the head-quarters of the party, which will "commute" to Jersey on May 2. The President probably will remain in New York on May 3, returning to Washington at noon on Sunday, May 4. This will be the first time on record that a President has spoken publicly in favor of a State bill which did not affect the Federal government.

DIPLOMATS ARE CONFIRMED.

Senate Approves Important State Department Appointments.

The Senate in executive session yes terday afternoon confirmed four impor-tant nominations for the State Departtant nominations for the State ment and the diplomatic service. H. Page as Ambassador to Great Brit-ain; Dudley Field Malone, as Third As-sistant Secretary of State; John Bassett Moore, as counselor for the State De-partment, and John E. Osborn, of Wyoming, as Assistant Secretary were all confirmed.

These nominations were all reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday.

No Rain Before Deluge.

New York, April 21.—Weather Prophet Andrew J. Devoe, of Hackensack, ad-dressed a meeting of the New York Re-formed Ministers' Association today and

gave his views on the weather condi-tions, ancient and present.

He declared that because of atmos-pheric conditions there had been no rain before the flood, and the rainbow Noah gaw when the deluge ceased was the first rainbow ever seen, because it was the first one that ever striked. he first one that ever existed

DENIAL BY PRESIDENT'S SISTER. Mrs. Howe Says She Never Dis- ABROGAT

The report from Paris that Mrs. Anna Wilson Howe, sister to the President, has declared that the inaugural ball was called off by the President-elect on account of petty graft incident to former functions of this kind was formally denied at the White House yesterday.

Secretary Tumulty authorized the statement that Mrs. Howe has denied making any such declarations and that the story is without foundation upon facts.

HOUSE TAKES UP

and if the committee finds the report a method of procedure.'

Cooper Makes Inquiry.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsis was apprehensive that it was on account of the physical condition of Mr. Sims that he could not personally bring the matter to the attention of the House.
Mr. Garrett replied that it was untrue
that Mr. Sims was physically injured in
the meeting with Mr. Glover.
Minority Leader Mann. of Illinois, said

that he believed that the investigating committee should examine carefully into the precedents and the Constitution's privileges of the House, and not assum that the resolution as passed carried with it a determination by the House to sustain the proposition that the privileges of the House had been overriden.
"I do no believe this is a matter that is personal with the gentleman from Ten-lessee (Mr. Sims)," he said. "If the privileges of the House have been inaded, it is the duty of the House to pro tect itself and its members if it has constitutional right to do so. If the privileges of the House have not been invaded, there is nothing more that we

an do except to so determine. The opinion of Mr. Mann was shared by Mr. Sherley, of Kentucky, further and suggested that the power of the House may go to the extent of meting out punishment for the protection of itself and its members without regard to whether the assault be related to any official act of a member or words spoken by him in his official capacity.

by him in his official capacity.

Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, declared that the assumption of authority on the part of the House to punish a citizen for an assault on a member out of the presence of the House was a doubtful proposition. He pointed to the Supreme Court decision in the case of Kelburg early Trees. in the case of Kilburn against Thompson, which, he said, held that the House had a dozen dissenting votes.

Text of Resolution.

The 'Garrett resolution adopted by the House reads: "Whereas it has been published in Representative
State of Tennessee was, in a public park
in said city, while on his way from his
place of residence to a department of
the government for the purpose of transtacting official business, and while in atacting official business as such Reprefusing to abide by its provisions. The esentative, set upon and physically as-aulted by one C. C. Glover, a citizen

of the District of Columbia;

"And, whereas said assault if made constitutes a breach of the privileges of the House and of its members and demands immediate action on the part of the House for the protection of its rights and the rights of its members in the performance of official duties; therefore, be it "Resolved That a select committee of the sattlement of the rank total control of the rank total control

"For the purpose of ascertaining the fact herein required to be reported upon, the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses upon oath administered by the chairman or any member thereothan Saturday, April 26, 1913.

Censorship for "Movies."

The regulation of moving picture shows in Washington to prevent the exhibition of obscene views is proposed in a bill introduced yesterday by Senator Gallinger, which authorizes the Commissioners of the District to prescribe a censor-ship for such exhibitions and to punish any exhibitions of obscene views.

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Senator Chamberlain Would Prevent Arbitration by Repudiating Agreements.

PASSAGE IS NOT LIKELY

Proposal Thought to Amount to an Affront to Great Britain.

Abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefot treaty and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. under which the construction of the Panator Chamberlain of Oregon, a Demo

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it probably will sumber for some time. The appearance of this Congress is part of the fight of the free toll advocates against any efforts

While there is no likelihood of the pas sage of the resolution, it is certain to stir up keen resentment in England, and to emphasize the extreme to which some Senators are willing to go in this mat-ter. Several members of the Senate re-garded the action of Senator Chamberthat the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties would amount to an affront to Great Britain, which might have serious consequences. The Senators added that it would be impossible for the United States to call such action "abrogation." It would amount to an absolute repudiation of the sacred pledges and honor of the United

Compact Is Solema.

It was pointed out, as soon as the resolution was introduced, that there is no providing for its termination by eithe government. The United States, when government. The things of assumed a it entered into the compact, assumed a solemn obligation which it is bound to solemn obligation which it is bound to abide by, unless it desires

its pledged word to England.
Only once in the history of the United
States, according to Senators familiar
with foreign affairs, has the United

resolution holds also that two years a ter the negotiations of the Hay-Paunce fote treaty, the United States entered of the District of Columbia;
"And, whereas said assault is alleged into a subsequent treaty with Panama to have been made because of words which completely changed the basis of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to an extent spoken by said Representative on the

FLOOD PRÉVENTION URGED.

Two Resolutions in Senate Seek

Two R some authorities, violates twenty-five or thirty commercial treaties which the United States has with the civilized nations of the world. This provision is the one granting a preference to goods carried in American bottoms.

On top of these instances comes now the Chamberlain resolution, proposing a repudiation of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties.

The delegation consisted of Representatives Bartiett, Tribble, Adamson, Hughes, Edwards, and Walker. They declared the situation in Georgia was identical with that in many Southern States.

The President told his callers to have patience. He said they might assure

Committee Is Polled.

beyond saying that it would receive care-ful consideration by the committee. "It is a serious matter. I won't know whether it is a matter of international discourtesy until I have gone into it," was the expression of Senator Stone. "All I want is a fair presentation of

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National Metropolitan Bank

the case," was as far as Senator Will-iams would go. Senator Pomerene refused to discus-the resolution. "I am on the committee and don't feel like discussing it," said Senator

Comment Differs.

ama Canal has been undertaken, is the crat, introduced yesterday in the Sen-ate. The brief debate on this radical resolution indicated that Senator O'Gorman of New York, chairman of the Sen-ate Committee on Interoceanic Canals, is inclined to favor this resolution.

provision in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty

whereas it has been published in various newspapers circulating in the city of Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and otherwise currently reported, that on Friday, April 18, 1912, Thetus W. Sims, a Representative in Congress from the State of Tennessee was, in a public park but the country was on the verge of in said city, while on his way from his armed conflict.

to nullify it by giving the United States

A poil of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday on the Chamberlain resolution disclosed out-and-out opposition by the Republicans and cautiousness on the part of the Demo-crats, with the exception of Senator O'Gorman, who openly supported the

Senator Bacon, chairman of the con mittee, would not discuss the resolution

Senator Clarke's comment.
"It is an unfortunate situation we find ourselves in," declared Senator Hitchcock. "I don't see how we can avoid
our obligations by tearing up the contract under which those obligations were
assumed. We should have denounced the
Clayton-Bulwer treaty when the HayPaumerical treaty was prestigated but in Pauncefote treaty was negotiated, but in rauncelote treaty was negotiated, but in the latter we revivified the Clayton-Bul-wer treaty, and then went ahead in the Root arbitration treatles and made still another contract with Great Britain. I cannot see how we can change the existing situation, but it will enable us to be more careful in the future."

Senator Comment thought that if

Senator O'Gorman thought that if reported out of committee it would be agreed to by the Senate by a very large majority. "In my speech last year," said the Senator, "I stated that if we were to be harransed by these protests of Great Britain we had better do away with the treaty altogether and have done with it. I stand there and have done with it. I stand there now. I am glad the resolution was introduced. Great Britain has no ma-terial interest and has lost nothing. Great Britain herself has violated treaties in the past, and this action will clear up the whole situation."

Position Is Defined.

As representing the attitude of th Republicans on the committee, the following statements were made: Senator Lodge declared that "if they keep on violating treaties, the nations of the earth will make no more with us. Only two treaties ever were ab-rogated by this country, and they were with France, with which nation we were practically at war. This is a permanent treaty, and there is no provi

sion for its abrogation."
"If these treaties don't apply, then
why the necessity for abrogating them?"
was the remark of Senator Borah. "It is, however, too important a matter for me to conclude myself on at once."

Senator Sutherland would express no opinion, but Senator McCumber was particularly vehement regarding it. "It an open repudiation of all our treaties he declared, "and will not only bre this country but all other countries. It is saying to the world that the United States does not respect its word and its solemn obligations entered into with other countries. The purpose of it we all understand. It is simply to assure benefits to the coast cities which they hope to obtain by free tolls that is, allow the government to build the canal for them, keep it up for them.

ALLAN L. THURMAN INDORSED.

of "Old Bandana" Wants to B Commerce Solleitor.

Senator Pomerene of Ohio called at he White House yesterday to urge upon the President the appointment of Alian Lee Thurman, of Columbus, Ohio, as solicitor of the Department of Commerce Thurman, a grandson of former Senator Thurman of Ohio, has been strongly recommended for the position by the en-tire Ohio delegation, but it is understood his appointment is being held up becaus of his ardent advocacy of Gov. Harmo In the primary campaign in the cours of which he i. alleged to have mad number of remarks concerning college

OFFICES SLOW BUT SURE.

President Tells Georgians to Patience Awhile. A delegation of Georgia Representa ives called upon President Wilson yes erday formally to convey to him the information that "the boys who fough in the trenches" are clamoring somewhat impatiently for what they term "the benefits" of the victory achieved by the Democratic party November last.

patience. He said they might assure their constituents that eventually the patronage apointments would all be be-stowed upon Democrats, but that his intention was to go slow in these maters in order to be able to give his though and energy to the more it lems of National import.

Bill Threatens Job Seekers. Another disappointment is in store for the vast army of patronage hunters in Washington, if the Senate and House act favorable on a bill introduced yesterday by Senator Jones of Washington, which proposes to bring into the classifies service collectors of customs, surveyors-general, registers, and receivers of land office, and United States attorneys and United States marshals.

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them, and nothing at all done about having the dirt absorbed in the fine wool and washed out. The varnish, wax, or oil used on the floor sipped by the rug, in course of time naturally rots it. You can no more expect a rug to last a lifetime if such harmful objects are allowed to eat it up, than you can expect to have your hair retain its health, gloss, and beauty a lifetime without having it shampooed. Our specially built tank for doing this work is of such size that we can wash the largest Oriental Rug in the city.

Storing

Attention is specially directed to a summer storage service for the convenience of those of our clients who close their city homes. Rugs may be entrusted to us with the absolute guarantee that they will be protected in all respects and returned at the end of summer thoroughly cleaned and in proper condition, or rugs will be received from clients for necessary cleaning and such other alteration as they may require, and then packed, guaranteed mothproof, and returned at once to the resi-

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